

EXHIBIT A

[5] In the case at bar, the allegations in Aubuchon's Complaint fail to reach the "stunning" level required by the First Circuit. For the reasons discussed *supra*, note 5, the allegation that the City demolished the property "without waiting for the appeal period under 780 CMR 126.6 to expire" fails to afford the requisite shock.

Similarly lacking in punch is Aubuchon's assertion that the defendants "acted in clear violation of the automatic stay provisions of 780 CMR 126.3.2." See Opposition to Motion to Dismiss at 9. Plaintiff is correct in her assertion that, pursuant to that section of the regulations, the entry of an appeal to the Board results in an automatic stay so that the Board can hear the appeal. In the case at bar, however, the Board disposed of the appeal (i.e., affirmed the demolition order), at which time the stay dissolved. The automatic stay relates to the proceeding described in the regulation and, by logic as well as by statutory construction, lapses when that proceeding is concluded. Plaintiff's allegations regarding defendants' conduct thus fail to reach the depths of indecency sufficient to state a substantive due process claim and, marred by such shortcomings, the claim will not lie.

ORDER

For the foregoing reasons, defendants' motion to dismiss Counts III and IV is ALLOWED. Because plaintiff's federal civil rights claims against the defendants are dismissed, plaintiff's state law claim for violation of the Massachusetts Civil Rights Act [Count II] is DISMISSED, WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

So ordered.



CURTIS MANUFACTURING
COMPANY, INC.

v.

PLASTI-CLIP CORPORATION, et al.

Civil No. 89-430-SD.

United States District Court,
D. New Hampshire.

April 20, 1995.

Manufacturer of plastic clip document holder device brought action against competitors for patent infringement, fraudulent procurement of patent in violation of federal and state antitrust laws, violation of statute prohibitions and unfair trade practices, and common-law tort claims. Competitors sought declaration of noninfringement and invalidity of patent. Parties filed motions in limine. The District Court, Devine, Senior District Judge, held that: (1) rulings of administrative patent judge (APJ) on preliminary motions in interference proceeding were inadmissible; (2) evidence of how much manufacturer might have earned if competitors had purchased clips from manufacturer pursuant to contracts was inadmissible; (3) evidence of individual defendant's indemnification agreement with corporate defendant was inadmissible; (4) manufacturer could not seek damages at law for infringement of patent for time period prior to date of assignment to manufacturer; (5) doctrine of collateral estoppel did not bar manufacturer from claiming inequitable conduct in patent prosecution on part of competitor; (6) manufacturer was entitled to introduce evidence of lost profits; (7) manufacturer was entitled to present evidence of damages based on disgorgement of profits; and (8) any constructive trust that was imposed would relate back to time of filing application that ultimately resulted in patent.

Ordered accordingly.

Reconsideration denied, 933 F.Supp. 107.

1. Patents \Leftrightarrow 97

One who alleges "failure to disclose" form of inequitable conduct before Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) must offer clear and convincing proof of prior art or information that is material, knowledge chargeable to applicant of that prior art or information and of its materiality, and failure of applicant to disclose art or information resulting from intent to mislead PTO.

2. Patents \Leftrightarrow 114.16

Judicial review of patent interference decision is not a chance for party to reconstruct its case, based on new litigation strategy, leapfrogging administrative process in Patent and Trademark Office (PTO); rather, such action is essentially a proceeding to review action of Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences. 35 U.S.C.A. § 146.

3. Patents \Leftrightarrow 114.18

On judicial review of patent interference proceeding, district court is authorized to accept new testimony, but normally only as to issues raised by parties during proceedings below or by decision of Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences. 35 U.S.C.A. § 146.

4. Patents \Leftrightarrow 114.20

Danger of unfair prejudice from rulings of administrative patent judgment (APJ) on preliminary motions in interference proceeding outweighed probative value of rulings in judicial review of interference proceedings. 35 U.S.C.A. § 146; Fed.Rules Evid.Rule 403, 28 U.S.C.A.

5. Damages \Leftrightarrow 117

Goal of damages in actions for breach of contract is to put nonbreaching party in same position it would have been in if contract had been fully performed.

6. Patents \Leftrightarrow 312(2)

Evidence as to how much patentee might have earned if alleged infringer had purchased items from patentee pursuant to contracts that were at one time contemplated in negotiations between parties was inadmissible, where patentee had withdrawn its breach of contract claim.

7. Patents \Leftrightarrow 312(2)

Evidence of patentee's prices for its products, including prices at which it proposed to sell its products to alleged infringer, was relevant to issue of apportionment of lost profits. 35 U.S.C.A. § 284.

8. Patents \Leftrightarrow 319(1)

One factor relevant to determining what constitutes reasonable royalty in patent infringement case is prior or existing royalties received by patentees for licensing of patent in question. 35 U.S.C.A. § 284.

9. Patents \Leftrightarrow 312(2)

Evidence regarding prices at which patentee sold its products was relevant and admissible for purpose of determining reasonable royalty rate. 35 U.S.C.A. § 284.

10. Patents \Leftrightarrow 312(2)

In patent infringement suit, any evidence of or reference to principal's indemnity agreement with corporate defendant was inadmissible to prove that principal acted negligently or otherwise wrongfully. Fed.Rules Evid.Rule 411, 28 U.S.C.A.

11. Patents \Leftrightarrow 312(2)

Evidence of alleged patent infringer's current financial condition or wealth was irrelevant to patent infringement, misappropriation, and unfair competition and trade practices claims asserted against him by patentees. Fed.Rules Evid.Rule 401, 28 U.S.C.A.

12. Patents \Leftrightarrow 312(2)

Probative value of evidence of alleged patent infringer's current financial condition or wealth was outweighed by danger of unfair prejudice that would have been created by presenting such evidence to jury, with regard to claims of patent infringement, misappropriation, and unfair competition and trade practices claims asserted against alleged infringer by patentees. Fed.Rules Evid.Rule 403, 28 U.S.C.A.

13. Patents \Leftrightarrow 312(2)

Evidence showing that principal's compensation was tied to profits wrongfully realized by corporate defendant from alleged patent misappropriation and infringement

was relevant to patentee's claims of patent infringement, misappropriation, and unfair competition and trade practices claims. Fed. Rules Evid. Rule 401, 28 U.S.C.A.

14. Patents \Leftrightarrow 1, 280, 281

A patent is a creature of statute, as is right of patentee to have remedy for infringement of his patent.

15. Patents \Leftrightarrow 286

General rule as to who can bring civil action for patent infringement is that one seeking to recover money damages for infringement of patent must have held legal title to patent during time of infringement.

16. Patents \Leftrightarrow 289(5)

Equitable assignment of allegedly malappropriated patent could not be retroactive, and thus patentees would not be entitled to seek remedy at law for infringement of patent for time prior to actual assignment.

17. Judgment \Leftrightarrow 720

Doctrine of collateral estoppel bars relitigation only of issues actually determined in prior litigation.

18. Administrative Law and Procedure \Leftrightarrow 501

For purposes of doctrine of collateral estoppel, considerations relevant to determination of administrative action finality include whether agency action is definitive and whether action has direct or immediate legal force or practical effect on complaining party.

19. Patents \Leftrightarrow 112.1

Decision reached by administrative patent judge (APJ) on parties' preliminary motions in interference proceeding was not a final judgment for res judicata or collateral estoppel purposes. Practice Rules in Patent Cases, § 1.658(a), 35 U.S.C.A.App.

20. Patents \Leftrightarrow 318(4.1)

To obtain lost profits award as measure of damages in patent infringement action, patent owner must prove there was reasonable probability that but for infringement, it would have made infringer's sales.

21. Patents \Leftrightarrow 318(4.1)

One way to establish "but for" causation for purposes of obtaining lost profits award as measure of damages in patent infringement action is for patent owner to prove demand for patented product, absence of acceptable non-infringing substitutes, manufacturing and marketing capability to exploit demand, and amount of profit patent owner would have made.

22. Damages \Leftrightarrow 184, 190

Under New Hampshire law, compensatory damages, including lost profits, are available to one who has been tortiously harmed by another if, but only if, injured party establishes by proof the extent of harm and amount of money representing adequate compensation with as much certainty as nature of tort and circumstances permit. Restatement (Second) of Torts § 912.

23. Damages \Leftrightarrow 190

Under New Hampshire law, award of lost profits to one who has been tortiously harmed by another cannot be speculative; instead, evidence of lost profits must provide enough information under circumstances to permit factfinder to reach reasonably certain determination of amount of gains prevented.

24. Damages \Leftrightarrow 190

Patents \Leftrightarrow 312(2)

Trade Regulation \Leftrightarrow 579

In action for patent infringement, misappropriation, and unfair competition and trade practices claims, patentee was entitled to introduce evidence of lost profits, despite alleged infringer's argument that patentee's evidence was insufficient to prove that it was entitled to lost profits.

25. Implied and Constructive Contracts \Leftrightarrow 3

Under New Hampshire law, under equitable doctrine of unjust enrichment, one shall not be allowed to profit or enrich himself at expense of another contrary to equity.

26. Implied and Constructive Contracts \Leftrightarrow 4

Under New Hampshire law, plaintiff is entitled to restitution if he shows that there was unjust enrichment either through wrong-

ful acts or passive acceptance of benefit that would be unconscionable to permit defendant to retain.

27. Torts $\Rightarrow 27$

Under New Hampshire law, where plaintiffs seek disgorgement of profits as equitable remedy for defendants' unfair trade practices, once plaintiffs demonstrate that defendants have made profits from sales of products incorporating misappropriated trade secrets, burden shifts to defendants to demonstrate portion of their profits that is not attributable to trade secrets.

28. Damages $\Rightarrow 176$

In action for trade secret misappropriation under New Hampshire law, plaintiffs were entitled to argue and offer evidence to show that they were entitled to disgorgement of full amount of profits realized by defendant from its sale of disputed article, and defendant was entitled to offer evidence showing that only a portion of profits it realized were attributable to plaintiffs' contributions.

29. Bankruptcy $\Rightarrow 2533$

Bankruptcy Code cannot be construed to effectively divest someone of property that is rightfully theirs, and thus debtor can only bring into estate that property which he holds both legal and equitable title. Bankr. Code, 11 U.S.C.A. § 541.

30. Bankruptcy $\Rightarrow 2543$

Equitable interest in property held by debtor in trust for another is not property of bankruptcy estate. Bankr. Code, 11 U.S.C.A. § 541(d).

31. Bankruptcy $\Rightarrow 2542$

When property is acquired by debtor through fraud or misrepresentation, said property becomes bankruptcy estate property, but estate only has legal title, if traceable property would be subject to constructive trust under non-bankruptcy law.

- At the April 12, 1995, motions hearing, the court, upon inquiry from counsel regarding the

32. Trusts $\Rightarrow 91$

Under New Hampshire law, constructive trust will be imposed whenever necessary to satisfy demand of justice.

33. Trusts $\Rightarrow 91$

Under New Hampshire law, among numerous bases for constructive trust is existence of circumstances that render it unconscionable for holder to retain and enjoy beneficial interest.

34. Limitation of Actions $\Rightarrow 102(8)$

Under New Hampshire law, constructive trust arises at time of occurrence of events giving rise to duty to reconvey property.

35. Limitation of Actions $\Rightarrow 102(8)$

Under New Hampshire law, assuming that imposition of constructive trust was appropriate to vest equitable title to misappropriated patent in plaintiff, trust would relate back to time of filing of application that ultimately resulted in patent.

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ORDER

DEVINE, Senior District Judge.

1. *Plasti-Clip's and Faneuyl's Motion in Limine to Exclude Any Reference to November 29, 1993, Rulings of Administrative Patent Judge on Preliminary Motions in Interference Proceeding (document 84)*

Plaintiffs¹ filed a patent application intentionally seeking an interference with the '078

order of trial presentation, denominated the parties in this matter as follows: Plasti-Clip Corpo-

patent in the Patent & Trademark Office (PTO) on February 20, 1991. Said interference was declared on February 22, 1992, and assigned Interference Number 102,911. After the filing of preliminary statements, plaintiffs submitted a 37 C.F.R. § 1.633(a) preliminary motion² which alleged unpatentability of the '078 patent by reason of Judd's failure to disclose material information to the PTO.³

[1] The Administrative Patent Judge (APJ) evaluated plaintiffs' claim under the "failure to disclose" standard set forth in *FMC Corp. v. Manitowoc Co.*, 835 F.2d 1411, 1415 (Fed.Cir.1987). Under said standard, one who alleges a "failure to disclose" form of inequitable conduct must offer clear and convincing proof of: (1) prior art or information that is material; (2) knowledge chargeable to applicant of that prior art or information and of its materiality; and (3) failure of the applicant to disclose the art or information resulting from an intent to mislead the PTO.

Id. (footnote omitted). Finding that plaintiffs did not sustain their burden with respect to both materiality and intent, the APJ denied their motion.

A section 1.633(a) motion was likewise filed by Judd, which alleged that certain claims embodied in the patent application Faneuf filed to provoke the interference were unpatentable by reason of the on sale or public use activities by Faneuf and/or Judd more than one year prior to Faneuf's February 20, 1991, filing date. The APJ held that the evidence then before him sufficiently made out a prima facie case for obviousness and thus accordingly granted Judd's motion.

ration and Daniel Faneuf, plaintiffs; Curtis Manufacturing Company, first defendant; Thomas Judd, second defendant.

2. Subsection 1.633(a) provides, in pertinent part, as follows:

A party may file the following preliminary motions:

(a) A motion for judgment on the ground that an opponent's claim corresponding to a count is not patentable to the opponent. In determining a motion filed under this paragraph, a claim may be construed by reference to the prior art of record.

Pursuant to the PTO's procedural rules, plaintiffs were thereafter ordered to show cause, within twenty (20) days from the date of the rulings, why judgment should not be entered in Judd's favor on the obviousness issue. Faneuf responded to the order and sought a final hearing for review of all the APJ's rulings on the preliminary motions. Faneuf subsequently filed a motion to suspend the interference proceedings pending resolution of the matters sub judice, which have been proceeding in this court concurrently with the interference action before the PTO.⁴

"At an appropriate stage of the interference, the parties will be given an opportunity to appear before the Board [of Patent Appeals and Interferences] to present oral argument at a final hearing." 37 C.F.R. § 1.654(a). It is only after such "final hearing" that "the Board shall enter a decision resolving the issues raised...." 37 C.F.R. § 1.658(a). "When the Board enters a decision awarding judgment as to all counts, the decision shall be regarded as a final decision." *Id.*

Notwithstanding any "final decision" rendered by the Board pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.658(a), "[a]ny party to an interference dissatisfied with the decision of the Board ... on the interference, may have remedy by civil action." 35 U.S.C. § 146 (Supp.1995) to any United States District Court with appropriate personal jurisdiction over the parties or by appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, 35 U.S.C. § 411.

[2,3] "A proceeding under § 146 is not a chance for a party to reconstruct its case,

37 C.F.R. § 1.633(a) (1994).

3. Such "material information" consisted of certain product literature and samples of Faneuf's Uni-Clip illustrating said product's functionality for attachment to tubular hangers.

4. Although granted by the APJ, said motion was subsequently overturned by a panel decision on reconsideration due to the uncertain posture of the trial in this court. Faneuf filed a Renewed Motion to Suspend Interference Proceedings on January 18, 1995, which had not been acted upon as of April 4, 1995. The APJ has, however, suspended the show cause filing dates.

based on a new litigation strategy, leap-frogging the administrative process in the PTO.... Rather, an action under § 146 is essentially a proceeding to review the action of the Board." *Conservolite, Inc. v. Widmayer*, 21 F.3d 1098, 1102 (Fed.Cir.), cert. denied, — U.S. —, 115 S.Ct. 576, 130 L.Ed.2d 492 (1994). "Section 146 authorizes the district court on review to accept new testimony, but normally only as to issues raised by the parties during the proceedings below or by the Board's decision." *Id.* (citation omitted). *Accord Andrew Corp. v. Gabriel Elecs., Inc.*, 782 F.Supp. 149, 150-51 (D.Me.1992) ("In a civil action to overturn a decision of the Board ... the party seeking relief 'does not start over to prosecute his application before the district court unfeathered by what happened in the PTO....' [It] has the laboring oar to establish error by the board.") (quoting *Fregeau v. Mossin-ghoff*, 776 F.2d 1034, 1038 (Fed.Cir.1985) (footnote omitted) (alteration in *Andrew Corp.*)).

[4] In the view of the court, whatever rulings were made by the APJ on the preliminary motions of the parties in the interference proceedings were precisely that—preliminary. As such, the standards guiding this court's 35 U.S.C. § 146 review of an interference proceeding are inapplicable as premature.⁵ See *Sanford v. Kepner*, 344 U.S. 13, 15, 73 S.Ct. 75, 76, 97 L.Ed. 12 (1952) (civil action remedy available only to an applicant "who has been finally denied a patent because of a Patent Office decision against him and in favor of his adversary on the question of priority") (construing former section 68, predecessor of 35 U.S.C. § 146). In consequence thereof, the court finds that the rulings on the preliminary motions, being neither rulings on the merits nor final judgments, inhere qualities whose probative value is clearly outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice. See Rule 403, Fed.R.Evid. Accordingly, the court further finds and rules

5. That is, district court review under section 146 does not come into play until the Board issues a final decision pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.658(a). Despite the Federal Circuit's apparent section 146 standard of review clarification, see *Conservolite, supra*, 21 F.3d at 1101-02, plaintiffs would still be entitled to contest the Board's conclu-

that any reference to the APJ's rulings on the preliminary motions filed in Interference Proceeding No. 102,911 is inadmissible.

2. *Plasti-Clip's and Faneuf's Motion in Limine to Exclude Evidence of Contract Damages (document 85)*

Plasti-Clip and Faneuf move to exclude any evidence as to how much Plasti-Clip might have earned if Curtis had purchased clips from Plasti-Clip pursuant to the contracts that were at one time contemplated in negotiations between the parties. Plasti-Clip and Faneuf contend that such evidence is irrelevant because they have withdrawn their breach of contract claim.

Defendant Curtis contends that evidence of the prices at which Plasti-Clip sells its products, including the prices at which it proposed to sell products to Curtis, and the profits of Plasti-Clip thereon, are relevant to Plasti-Clip's claims for lost profits and a reasonable royalty for patent infringement. Curtis further contends that such evidence is relevant to Plasti-Clip's tort claims and to the course of dealings between the parties.

[5, 6] "The goal of damages in actions for breach of contract is to put 'the nonbreaching party in the same position it would have been in if the contract had been fully performed.' *Lahey v. Shaw*, 123 N.H. 648, 651, 466 A.2d 911, 914 (1983) (citing *Martin v. Phillips*, 122 N.H. 34, 37, 440 A.2d 1124, 1125 (1982)). Because Plasti-Clip and Faneuf have withdrawn their breach of contract claim, this measure of damages is no longer available.

The measure of damages available to plaintiffs under their patent infringement and tort claims differ from breach of contract damages. Damages awarded in a patent infringement action must be "adequate to compensate for the infringement, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty for the use made of the invention by the infringer, together with interest and costs as fixed by the

sions. E.g., *Conservolite, supra*, 21 F.3d at 1102 ("In order for an issue to have been raised adequately so that it qualifies for consideration in a § 146 proceeding, the issue should have been raised as specified in the PTO's interference rules, for example, through preliminary motions....").

court." 35 U.S.C. § 284 (1984). In this action, plaintiffs are seeking lost profits or, in the alternative, a reasonable royalty as their measure of damages for the alleged infringement of the '863 patent by defendants.

[7] With respect to plaintiffs' claim for lost profits, the court has ruled herein, *see infra* at pp. 103-104, that Curtis is entitled to argue and offer evidence showing plaintiffs are only entitled to a portion of defendants' profits from their sales of the document holder in question. The court finds that evidence of Plasti-Clip's prices for its products, including the price at which it proposed to sell its products to Curtis, is relevant to the issue of apportionment of lost profits, and is therefore admissible.

[8] Plaintiffs alternatively assert that they are entitled to reasonable royalties as compensation for Curtis's infringement of the '863 patent. In evaluating what constitutes a "reasonable royalty," most courts look to the list of factors relevant to that determination set forth in *Georgia-Pacific Corp. v. United States Plywood Corp.*, 318 F.Supp. 1116, 1120 (S.D.N.Y.1970), modified and *aff'd*, 446 F.2d 295 (2d Cir.), cert. denied, 404 U.S. 870, 92 S.Ct. 105, 30 L.Ed.2d 114 (1971). One such factor is the prior or existing royalties received by the patentee for the licensing of the patent in question. Related to this factor is evidence of prior offers to license by the patentee. *See 5 DONALD S. CHISUM, PATENTS § 20.03[3], at 20-172 n. 15 (1994)* (listing cases in which court considered the royalty rate offered by the patentee as one factor in setting a reasonable royalty rate).

[9] The court finds and rules that the prices at which Plasti-Clip sells its products is one of the many factors the court may consider in determining what a reasonable royalty rate is in this case. Evidence of such prices is therefore relevant and admissible.

Plaintiffs' motion to exclude evidence related to how much it would have earned if they had sold their products to Curtis under contract is denied insofar as such evidence is relevant to the other measures of damages at issue in this action.

3. *Thomas W. Judd's Motion in Limine (document 88)*

Defendant Judd moves to exclude (1) evidence of his indemnification agreement with Curtis and (2) evidence of his financial condition.

a. *Indemnification Agreement*

[10] Defendant Judd represents that he has an indemnification agreement with Curtis whereby Curtis will indemnify him for any judgment rendered against him in this action. Judd asserts that any evidence of or reference to this agreement is inadmissible under Rule 411, Fed.R.Evid.

Rule 411, entitled "Liability Insurance," provides,

Evidence that a person was or was not insured against liability is not admissible upon the issue whether the person acted negligently or otherwise wrongfully. This rule does not require the exclusion of evidence against liability when offered for another purpose, such as proof of agency, ownership, or control, or bias or prejudice of a witness.

Plaintiffs contend that any indemnity agreement Judd has with Curtis is relevant to the determination of whether his acts of infringement and misappropriation were willful and deliberate. In support thereof, plaintiffs cite *Baltz v. Walgreen Co.*, 198 F.Supp. 22 (W.D.Tenn.1961), and *Rayonier, Inc. v. Georgia-Pacific Corp.*, 281 F.Supp. 687 (W.D.Wash.1967). The court, having reviewed both cases, finds that the cases (1) pre-date the 1987 amendment which added Rule 411 to the Federal Rules of Evidence and (2) are, in any event, inapposite to the present case.

To the extent that Judd's indemnification agreement with Curtis operates to insure him against loss in the event he is found liable in the action, the court finds that said agreement is subject to Rule 411. Any evidence of or reference to said agreement is accordingly inadmissible to prove that Judd acted negligently or otherwise wrongfully.

At this pretrial stage, none of the exceptions set forth in sentence two of Rule 411

appear to apply. If at trial plaintiffs seek to admit evidence of Judd's indemnity agreement with Curtis for a purpose other than to prove Judd acted negligently or otherwise wrongfully, the court will "apply the principles of Fed.R.Evid. 403 to determine whether the probative value of the evidence is substantially outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice." *Pinkham v. Burgess*, 933 F.2d 1066, 1072 (1st Cir.1991).

b. *Judd's Financial Condition*

Defendant Judd seeks to exclude evidence of his financial condition and evidence of the compensation he received from Curtis on the grounds that such evidence is both irrelevant and prejudicial.

Plaintiffs assert that evidence of the compensation and benefits Judd received from Curtis is relevant to their claim for damages in the form of profits wrongfully realized by Judd because of his alleged misappropriation and infringement. In support thereof, plaintiffs state that the allegedly stolen document holder was quite profitable for Curtis and point to evidence showing that a portion of Judd's compensation was performance based.

[11, 12] The court finds that evidence of Judd's current financial condition or wealth is irrelevant to the patent infringement, misappropriation, and unfair competition and trade practices claims asserted against him by plaintiffs. See Rule 401, Fed.R.Evid. The court further finds that any probative value of such evidence is clearly outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice that would be created by presenting such evidence to a jury. See Rule 403, Fed.R.Evid. The court therefore rules that evidence of Judd's current financial condition or wealth is inadmissible.

[13] However, the court further finds that a blanket exclusion of all evidence regarding Judd's compensation from Curtis is unwarranted and inappropriate at this time. Evidence showing that Judd's compensation was tied to profits wrongfully realized by Curtis from alleged misappropriation and infringement is relevant to plaintiffs' claims and is therefore admissible. Judd's motion

in limine is accordingly granted in part and denied in part.

4. *Curtis's Motion in Limine to Exclude Evidence of Damages for Alleged Infringement of the '078 Patent (document 91)*

Curtis moves to preclude any evidence of or reference to damages for infringement of the '078 patent on the ground that Plasti-Clip's and Faneuf's claim for such damages is barred for the time period during which Curtis has held legal title to the patent.

[14, 15] "A patent is a creature of statute, as is the right of a patentee to have a remedy for infringement of his patent." *Arachnid, Inc. v. Merit Indus., Inc.*, 939 F.2d 1574, 1578 (Fed.Cir.1991) (footnotes omitted). The general rule as to who can bring a civil action for patent infringement is that "one seeking to recover money damages for infringement of a United States patent (an action 'at law') must have held the *legal title* to the patent *during the time of the infringement*." *Id.* at 1579 (emphasis in original). See also 6 CHI-SUM, *supra*, § 21.08[2][g].

The parties do not dispute that Curtis currently has legal title to the '078 patent. However, as explained in this court's order of November 21, 1994, at p. 32, Plasti-Clip and Faneuf "argue that equitable title to the '078 patent, acquired through the appropriation of design modifications to the '863 patent, is held by Faneuf. As a combined consequence of the equitable title and the malappropriation, defendants seek an assignment of legal title to the '078 patent to Faneuf as the rightful patentee." (Footnotes omitted.)

Plasti-Clip and Faneuf also indicate in their final pretrial statement that if the '078 patent is assigned retroactively to Faneuf, then they seek damages for infringement of the '078 patent for the time period following the effective date of the retroactive assignment. The problem presented here is that plaintiffs, as the purported equitable title holders of the '078 patent, seek damages for infringement of the patent by Curtis during a time period when Curtis held legal title to the '078 patent.

[16] This court has already determined that an assignment of the allegedly malap-

propriated patent is among the equitable remedies available to plaintiff under the circumstances of this case. See Order of Nov. 21, 1994. However, plaintiffs have not provided, nor has this court uncovered, any authority to support plaintiffs' position that such an assignment can be retroactive, thereby giving plaintiffs the right to then seek damages for past infringement of the patent, which is a remedy at law.

This does not mean plaintiffs are without a remedy for the time period during which they contend Curtis wrongfully held legal title to the '078 patent. The full range of equitable remedies remain available to allow plaintiffs to obtain redress for Curtis's allegedly wrongful conduct. E.g., *Hoelkke v. C.M. Kemp Mfg. Co.*, 80 F.2d 912, 923 (4th Cir. 1935) (equitable remedies available against one who misappropriates ideas of another and profits thereby), cert. denied, 298 U.S. 673, 56 S.Ct. 938, 80 L.Ed. 1395 (1936).

The court finds and rules that if plaintiffs receive an equitable assignment of the '078 patent, they are not then entitled to seek a remedy at law for infringement of the patent by Curtis for the time period prior to the date of the assignment. Plaintiffs are, however, entitled to seek full redress against Curtis in the form of equitable relief for that time period.

In so ruling, the court notes that the evidence plaintiffs will require to prove they are entitled to equitable relief is the same type of evidence plaintiffs would need to support a claim for damages in an action at law for patent infringement. Thus, although the court, for the reasons stated hereinabove, "grants" Curtis's motion to preclude evidence of damages for infringement of the '078 patent, the granting of said motion shall not be construed to exclude evidence relevant to plaintiffs' claim for equitable relief.

5. *Curtis's Motion in Limine Regarding Alleged Inequitable Conduct in Obtaining U.S. Patent No. 4,902,078 (document 92)*

Curtis seeks to "preclude any evidence at trial regarding any claim that U.S. Patent

6. For a discussion of the preliminary motions and the APJ's rulings thereon, see *supra* pp.

No. 4,902,078 ("078 patent") is invalid due to the purported failure of Curtis to cite certain alleged prior art . . . [s]ince such evidence is barred by claim and issue preclusion." Curtis's Memorandum in Support of Motion in Limine Regarding Alleged Inequitable Conduct at 1 [hereinafter Inequitable Conduct Memorandum]. The alleged preclusive event is the APJ's rulings on the parties' preliminary motions in the interference proceeding.⁶

[17, 18] "There is no doubt that *in proper circumstances* decisions of the Board of Patent Interferences may be given collateral estoppel effect. However, the doctrine of collateral estoppel bars relitigation only of issues actually determined in prior litigation." *Gould v. Moessinghoff*, 711 F.2d 396, 398 (D.C.Cir.1983), *aff'd in part and vacated in part on other grounds sum nom., Gould v. Quigg*, 522 F.2d 1074 (Fed.Cir.1987) (footnote and citation omitted) (emphasis added). "Considerations relevant to a determination of [administrative action] finality include whether the agency action is definitive [and] whether the action has direct or immediate legal force or practical effect on the complaining party...." *Eastman Kodak Co. v. Moessinghoff*, 704 F.2d 1319, 1322 (4th Cir. 1983) (citation omitted).

[19] Contrary to Curtis's contention that "[t]he decision in the Interference has claim and issue preclusion effect here," Inequitable Conduct Memorandum at 4, the PTO's own rules indicate that a decision is not "final" "until the Board enters a decision awarding judgment as to all counts...." 37 C.F.R. § 1.658(a). Moreover, the instant facts do not portray the "proper circumstances," *Gould, supra*, which would otherwise raise the bar of either issue or claim preclusion. To wit, the agency action at issue is the APJ's rulings on the preliminary motions and as such are not considered "definitive" agency action. See *Phillips Petroleum Co. v. Brenner*, 383 F.2d 514, 517 (D.C.Cir.1967), cert. denied, 399 U.S. 1042, 88 S.Ct. 785, 19

L.Ed.2d 833 (1968) ("The only final order in an interference proceeding is a determination of priority.") Further, said rulings lack "direct or immediate legal force or practical effect" due to the pendency of further proceedings before the Interference Board.⁷

Accordingly, the court finds and rules that the decision reached by the APJ on the parties' preliminary motions in the interference proceeding is not a "final judgment" as that term is construed for res judicata or collateral estoppel purposes. In consequence thereof, Curtis's motion in limine seeking to preclude the introduction of evidence regarding any alleged inequitable conduct on the part of Judd, or Curtis as Judd's assignee, in the prosecution of the '078 patent is herewith denied.

6. Curtis's Motion in Limine to Exclude Evidence of Lost Profits (document 93)

Curtis moves to preclude any evidence of or reference to profits allegedly lost by Plasti-Clip "unless and until Plasti-Clip presents evidence sufficient to permit a jury to find the facts that are prerequisite to such a claim." Curtis's Motion at 1.

[20, 21] To obtain a lost profits award as a measure of damages in a patent infringement action, the patent owner must prove "there was a reasonable probability that 'but for' the infringement, it would have made the infringer's sales." *Kearns v. Chrysler Corp.*, 32 F.3d 1541, 1551 (Fed.Cir.1994) (citing *Water Techs. Corp. v. Calco, Ltd.*, 850 F.2d 660, 671 (Fed.Cir.), cert. denied, 488 U.S. 968, 109 S.Ct. 498, 102 L.Ed.2d 534 (1989), cert. denied, ___ U.S. ___, 115 S.Ct. 1392, 131 L.Ed.2d 244 (1995). See also 5 CHISUM, *supra*, § 20.03[1].

One way to establish "but for" causation is to meet the four-part test pronounced in *Panduit Corp. v. Stahlin Bros. Fibre Works*, 575 F.2d 1152, 1156 (6th Cir.1978). To recover under that test, the patent owner must prove (1) a demand for the patented product, (2) an absence of acceptable non-infringing substitutes, (3) manu-

facturing and marketing capability to exploit the demand, and (4) the amount of profit the patent owner would have made. *Kearns, supra*, 32 F.3d at 1551 (internal citation omitted) (emphasis in original).

[22, 23] Further, compensatory damages, including lost profits, are available under state law to one who has been tortiously harmed by another "if, but only if, [the injured party] establishes by proof the extent of the harm and the amount of money representing adequate compensation with as much certainty as the nature of the tort and the circumstances permit." *Clipper Affiliates v. Checovich*, 138 N.H. 271, 274, 638 A.2d 791, 794 (1994) (quoting RESTATEMENT (SECOND) OR Torts § 912 (1982) (emphasis in *Clipper*). An award of lost profits cannot be "speculative." See, e.g., *Eastern Mountain Platform Tennis, Inc. v. Sherwin-Williams Co.*, 40 F.3d 492, 502-03 (1st Cir. 1994) (applying New Hampshire law) (award of past lost profits in unfair trade practices action upheld because award was supported by evidence and therefore not speculative). Instead, the evidence of lost profits must "provide[] enough information under the circumstances to permit the fact finder to reach a reasonably certain determination of the amount of gains prevented." *Independent Mechanical Contractors, Inc. v. Gordon T. Burke & Sons, Inc.*, 138 N.H. 110, 118, 635 A.2d 487, 491 (1993).

[24] Curtis contends that Plasti-Clip's evidence is insufficient to prove that it is entitled to lost profits. Therefore, Curtis argues, all evidence of lost profits should be excluded. Plaintiffs maintain that their evidence is sufficient to support a claim for lost profits.

The court will not attempt to determine whether Plasti-Clip can meet its burden of proof on its claim for lost profits by way of a motion in limine filed ten days before trial. The court rules that Plasti-Clip may introduce evidence in support of its claim for lost profits at trial. If, at the close of Plasti-

7. The court notes that such "further proceedings" are different in kind from an appeal of the Board's final decision as provided by 35 U.S.C. §§ 141 and 146, and as such the well-settled rule

that the pendency of an appeal does not affect the finality of a decision for res judicata or collateral estoppel purposes is inapplicable.

Clip's evidence, Curtis believes Plasti-Clip has failed to meet its burden of proof as to said claim, Curtis may move for judgment as a matter of law pursuant to Rule 50(a), Fed. R.Civ.P.

7. *Curtis's Motion in Limine Regarding Claims by Plasti-Clip and Faneuf for Disgorgement of Profits (document 94)*

Plasti-Clip and Faneuf assert that Curtis has profited at their expense by misappropriating Faneuf's design modifications to the '863 patent. As an equitable remedy for Curtis's unfair trade practices, plaintiffs seek disgorgement of the profits realized by Curtis from its sales of products incorporating the misappropriated design.

Curtis moves to preclude evidence of or reference to damages based upon a disgorgement of Curtis's profits "unless and until Plasti-Clip presents evidence sufficient to establish a foundation of the amount of profits, if any, allocable to the alleged inventions of Plasti-Clip." Curtis's Motion at 1.

Under New Hampshire's Consumer Protection Act, RSA 358-A, a person injured by another's unfair competition or unfair trade practices "may bring an action for damages and for such equitable relief, including an injunction, as the court deems necessary and proper." RSA 358-A:10, I (Supp.1994).

[25, 26] Under the equitable doctrine of unjust enrichment, "one shall not be allowed to profit or enrich himself at the expense of another contrary to equity." *Pella Windows & Doors, Inc. v. Faraci*, 133 N.H. 585, 586, 580 A.2d 732, 732 (1990) (citations omitted). "A plaintiff is entitled to restitution if he shows that there was unjust enrichment either through wrongful acts or passive acceptance of a benefit that would be unconscionable to permit the defendant to retain." *Cheshire Medical Ctr. v. W.R. Grace & Co.*, 764 F.Supp. 213, 218 (D.N.H.1991), vacated in part, on other grounds, 767 F.Supp. 396 (D.N.H.1991); see also *Petrie-Clemens v. Butterfield*, 122 N.H. 120, 127, 441 A.2d 1167, 1172 (1982) ("The correct measure of restitution for unjust enrichment is the value of the benefit received by the unjustly en-

riched party.") (citing *Martin v. Phillips*, 122 N.H. 34, 38, 440 A.2d 1124, 1126 (1982)).

Curtis argues that plaintiffs' are not entitled to a disgorgement of profits unless and until they prove what portion of Curtis's profits were attributable to their contributions. In support thereof, Curtis cites an 1884 patent law case, *Garretson v. Clark*, 11 U.S. 120, 4 S.Ct. 291, 28 L.Ed. 371 (1884), which the court finds to be inapplicable to plaintiffs' claim for disgorgement of profits under New Hampshire law.

[27] Where, as here, the plaintiffs seek disgorgement of profits as an equitable remedy for the defendants' unfair trade practices, the court finds that the following general principle applies: "Once the plaintiff's demonstrate that the defendants have made profits from sales of products incorporating the misappropriated trade secrets, the burden shifts to the defendants to demonstrate the portion of their profits which is not attributable to the trade secrets." *Jet Spray Cooler, Inc. v. Crampton*, 377 Mass. 159, 385 N.E.2d 1349, 1358 n. 14 (1979) (citing cf. *Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. v. Wagner Elec. & Mfg. Co.*, 225 U.S. 604, 620, 32 S.Ct. 691, 696, 56 L.Ed. 1222 (1912)). The court finds this allocation of burdens to be consistent with the equitable principles which govern the disgorgement of profits from one who has enriched himself at another's expense.

[28] Applying these principles, the court finds and rules that Plasti-Clip and Faneuf are entitled to argue and offer evidence to show that they are entitled to disgorgement of the full amount of profits realized by Curtis from its sale of the document holder in question. In response, Curtis is entitled to offer evidence showing that only a portion of the profits it realized were attributable to plaintiffs' contributions.

Accordingly, Curtis's motion in limine regarding plaintiffs' claim for disgorgement of profits is denied.

8. *Curtis's Motion in Limine Regarding Ownership of the 078 Patent (document 95)*

Although more properly characterized as a motion for reconsideration of the court's No-

vember 21, 1994, order denying Curtis's "absolution via bankruptcy" claim, in which case the instant motion would be denied as untimely, Curtis now seeks to reargue, by medium of motion in limine, the effect of Curtis's bankruptcy reorganization as it relates to the ownership of the '078 patent. For the reasons that follow, said motion is herewith denied.

In summary, Curtis asserts that due to confirmation of the Curtis bankruptcy reorganization plan, in which plaintiffs did not participate, ownership of the '078 patent vested in Curtis free of all claims to the contrary. As a result, any evidence relating to plaintiffs' claims of ownership, equitable or otherwise, is barred by operation of 11 U.S.C. § 1141(d) and enjoined by 11 U.S.C. § 524(a)(2).⁸ Alternatively, Curtis contends, citing Sixth Circuit caselaw, that plaintiffs' claim of constructive trust⁹ is likewise defeated by the bankruptcy reorganization.

The court begins by noting that *X/L Datacomp, Inc. v. Wilson (In re Omegas Group, Inc.)*, 16 F.3d 1443 (6th Cir.1994), cited in Curtis's motion in limine, is inapposite under the facts of the case at bar. *Omegas Group* involved a creditor who was allegedly defrauded of certain funds as part of a business transaction by a debtor who took the funds knowing full well that a petition for bankruptcy protection was imminent. *Omegas Group*, *supra*, 16 F.3d at 1445-47. The creditor's constructive trust argument, accepted by the bankruptcy court and affirmed by the district court, was ultimately reversed by the circuit panel, which limited,

Unless a court has already impressed a constructive trust upon certain assets or a

8. As noted above, the court has previously addressed this argument and has indicated that "the 'new opportunity' afforded by a bankruptcy proceeding cannot and does not absolve a debtor of liability incurred due to post-confirmation activities. Likewise, nowhere in the Bankruptcy Act can there be found a literal prohibition regarding the use of pre-confirmation facts to support a cause of action based on post-confirmation acts." Order of Nov. 21, 1994, at pp. 11-12. Accordingly, the court herewith dismisses Curtis's statutory bar/injunction argument and directs its attention to the constructive trust issue.

9. The elements of the constructive trust argument were summarized by the court in its November 21, 1994, order as follows:

legislature has created a specific statutory right to have particular kinds of funds held as if in trust, the claimant cannot properly represent to the bankruptcy court that he was, at the time of the commencement of the case, a beneficiary of a constructive trust held by the debtor.

Id. at 1449. After conducting further research into the law of constructive trusts and their application under New Hampshire precedent, this court finds that it cannot adopt the conclusions of the *Omegas Group* panel.

[29] Despite Curtis's position that "Plasti-Clip's failure to participate in the Curtis reorganization and the subsequent discharge to Curtis ... vested the property of the estate in Curtis [and] bars all claims by Plasti-Clip for ownership of the '078 Patent," Motion in Limine Regarding Ownership of '078 Patent at 10, "[t]he Bankruptcy Code cannot be construed to effectively divest someone of property which is rightfully theirs. By operation of [11 U.S.C. §] 541, a debtor can only bring into the estate that property which he holds both the legal and equitable title." *Butts v. Butts (In re Butts)*, 46 B.R. 292, 297 (Bankr.D.N.D.1985).

[30] "Because the debtor does not own an equitable interest in property he holds in trust for another, that interest is not 'property of the estate.'" *Begier v. IRS*, 496 U.S. 53, 59, 110 S.Ct. 2258, 2263, 110 L.Ed.2d 46 (1990); see also 11 U.S.C. § 541(d). *Bigelow v. Brown (In re Brown)*, 168 B.R. 331, 335 (Bankr.N.D.Ill.1994) ("In general, property that a debtor holds as a trustee does not become property of the bankruptcy estate."); *Central Trust Co. v. Shepard (In re Shepard*

With regard to the '078 patent, [plaintiffs] do not contest the fact that Curtis, as Judd's assignee, presently holds legal title.

Rather, [plaintiffs] argue that equitable title to the '078 patent, acquired through the appropriation of design modifications to the '863 patent, is held by Faneuf. As a combined consequence of the equitable title and the malapropriation, [plaintiffs] seek an assumption of legal title to the '078 patent to Faneuf as the rightful patentee.

Order of Nov. 21, 1994, at pp. 31-32 (footnotes omitted).

ard, 29 B.R. 928, 932 (Bankr.M.D.Fla.1983) ("[W]here a debtor holds only bare legal title to property without any equitable interest, bare legal title is all that becomes property of the estate.").

[31-33] When property is acquired by the debtor through fraud or misrepresentation, said "property becomes estate property because the debtor holds legal title, but ... all the estate has is legal title, if the traceable property would be subject to a constructive trust under non-bankruptcy law." 1 ROBERT E. GINSBERG & ROBERT D. MARTIN, BANKRUPTCY: TEXT, STATUTES, RULES § 5.02(j), at 5-34 (1992). Pursuant to New Hampshire law,

A constructive trust will be imposed whenever necessary to satisfy the demand of justice since a constructive trust is merely "the formula through which the conscience of equity finds expression." *Beatty v. Guggenheim Exploration Co.*, 225 N.Y. 380, 386, 122 N.E. 378, 380 (1919). The specific instances in which equity impresses a constructive trust are numberless, as numberless as the modes by which property may be obtained through bad faith and unconscientious acts. Cf. *Leonard v. Philbrick*, 106 N.H. 311, 313, 210 A.2d 819, 820 (1965). . . . Among the numerous bases for a constructive trust is the existence of "circumstances which render it unconscientious for the holder . . . to retain and enjoy the beneficial interest. . . ." 4 J. POMEROY, EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE § 1053 (5th ed.1941); *Patey v. Peaslee*, 101 N.H. 26, 29, 131 A.2d 433, 436 (1957).

Milne v. Burlington Homes, Inc., 117 N.H. 813, 816, 379 A.2d 198, 199-200 (1977). "It is probably correct to say that the present state of the law in New Hampshire is that a constructive trust will be imposed in any situation where unjust enrichment is found, regardless of whether there is a confidential relationship between the parties." 7 CHARLES A. DEGRANDPRE, NEW HAMPSHIRE PRACTICE: WILLS, TRUSTS AND GIFTS § 663, at 271 (1986).

[34] Assuming, without deciding, that imposition of a constructive trust is appropriate, what remains for resolution, therefore, is

the point in time when said constructive trust springs into operation. Curtis, quoting language from *Omegas Group, supra*, contends that "a constructive trust . . . does not exist until a plaintiff obtains a judicial decision finding him to be entitled to a judgment 'impressing' defendant's property or assets with a constructive trust." *Omegas Group, supra*, 16 F.3d at 1451. However, the weight of authority indicates that "[a] constructive trust arises at the time of the occurrence of the events giving rise to the duty to reconvey the property." *In re Shepard, supra*, 29 B.R. at 932; accord *City Nat'l Bank v. General Coffee Corp.* (*In re General Coffee Corp.*), 822 F.2d 699, 702 (11th Cir.1987) ("constructive trust arises when the facts giving rise to the fraud occur"), cert. denied, 485 U.S. 1007, 108 S.Ct. 1470, 99 L.Ed.2d 699 (1988); *Capital Investors Co. v. Executors of Morrison's Estate*, 800 F.2d 424, 427 n. 5 (4th Cir.1986) (same); *United States v. Fontana*, 528 F.Supp. 137, 146 (S.D.N.Y.1981) (same, applying New York law).

Indeed,

It has been suggested that the constructive trust does not arise until the defrauded person brings a suit in equity and the court decrees specific restitution. The notion seems to be that a constructive trust is created by the court and that it therefore does not arise until the court creates it by its decree. The notion is in part fostered by the terminology employed. It is sometimes said that when there are sufficient grounds for imposing a constructive trust, the court "constructs a trust." The expression is, of course, absurd. The word "constructive" is derived from the verb "construe," not from the verb "construct." . . . The court construes the circumstances in the sense that it explains or interprets them; it does not construct them. So in the case of a constructive trust, the court finds from the circumstances that some of the consequences which would follow from the creation of an express trust should also follow. . . . It would seem that there is no foundation whatever for the notion that a constructive trust does not arise until it is decreed by a court. It arises when the duty to make

restitution arises, not when the duty is subsequently enforced.

5 AUSTIN WAKEMAN SCOTT, THE LAW OF TRUSTS § 462.4, at 3420-21 (1967) (emphasis added) (footnote omitted).

[35] The court therefore finds and rules that the facts as alleged sufficiently portray an instance where the imposition of a constructive trust would be warranted and said trust would relate back to the time of filing the application which ultimately resulted in the '078 patent. Curtis, as the owner of a misappropriated patent, would have taken only its legal title to the patent through the bankruptcy proceedings, and thus plaintiffs' equitable interest was neither encumbered, diminished, nor discharged upon confirmation of the plan. Accordingly, Curtis's motion in limine seeking to exclude evidence relating to ownership of the '078 patent must be and herewith is denied.

SO ORDERED.



CURTIS MANUFACTURING
COMPANY, INC.

v.

PLASTI-CLIP CORPORATION;
Daniel Faneuf.

PLASTI-CLIP CORPORATION;
Daniel Faneuf

v.

Thomas W. JUDD.

Civil Nos. 89-430-SD, 92-360-SD.

United States District Court,
D. New Hampshire.

Sept. 14, 1995.

Manufacturer of plastic clip document holder device (alleged infringer) brought action against patentee under federal patent

law, seeking declaration of noninfringement and invalidity as to patent for similar clip. After action was automatically stayed based on manufacturer's bankruptcy filing, patentee brought direct action against alleged infringer's president, claiming patent infringement, fraudulent procurement of patent in violation of federal and state antitrust laws, violation of state prohibitions and unfair trade practices, and common-law tort claims. Actions were consolidated. Following jury verdict that alleged infringer had infringed one patent, that patentee was sole inventor of other patent, and that president actively assisted corporate infringer in conversion of patent, parties filed posttrial motions. The District Court, Devine, Senior District Judge, held that: (1) evidence supported finding of infringement; (2) evidence supported finding of patentee's sole inventorship; (3) doctrine of conversion was applicable to patent; (4) alleged infringer's bankruptcy reorganization did not discharge all of patentee's claims against officers, directors, and employees; (5) patentee was entitled either to damages for conversion or to assignment of patent; (6) infringement was not willful; (7) patentee was not entitled to award of attorney fees; (8) stay of injunction was warranted pending appeal; and (9) patentee was not entitled to assignment of foreign counterparts of patent.

Ordered accordingly.

1. Patents \Leftrightarrow 312(4)

To establish infringement of patent, patentee must prove by preponderant evidence that every limitation set forth in asserted claim is found in accused product, either literally or by substantial equivalent; substantial equivalent can be found to exist if accused device performs substantially same function in substantially same way to achieve substantially same result.

2. Patents \Leftrightarrow 314(5)

In jury trial, trial judge has power and obligation to construe as a matter of law the meaning of language used in patent claim.

3. Patents \Leftrightarrow 312(5)

Evidence was sufficient to support jury's finding that patent for clipping element for